

RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1945.

D. A. McCracken, M.D.



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## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1945.

Area (in acres) ... ..	3,777
Population 1921 (census) ... ..	13,511
„ 1931 ... ..	14,247
„ 1945 ... ..	14,070
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1921 (census) ...	3,076
„ „ „ „ „ 1931 „ ...	3,827
„ „ „ „ „ 1945 „ ...	5,000
Rateable value 1945 (April) ... ..	£87,222
Product of a penny rate, 1945 ... ..	£349

### Live Births.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate ... ..	255	148	107	
Illegitimate ... ..	27	16	11	<b>20.04</b>
	<hr/> 282	<hr/> 164	<hr/> 118	

### Stillbirths.

Legitimate ... ..	6	3	3	
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—	<b>0.21</b>
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 3	

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Deaths</b> (all causes) ... ..	176	100	76	<b>12.57</b>

### Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ... ..	nil.
Other puerperal causes ... ..	nil.

### Infant Mortality—rate per 1,000 live births :

Legitimate ... ..	43.13
Illegitimate ... ..	10.60
Total ... ..	<b>49.64</b>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	24
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	1



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# Rushden Urban District Council.

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## *Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee :*

MESSRS. J. ALLEN (Chairman), H. WARING, J.P. (Chairman of the Council), T. W. COX, W. E. CAPON, R. W. DAVIES, J. E. DILKS, MRS. A. U. MUXLOW, J. H. J. PARAGREEN and W. J. SAWFORD.

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## *Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :*

Medical Officer of Health,

DAVID ANDREW MCCrackEN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## *also holds appointments of*

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health ;

Deputy School Medical Officer ;

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Towcester Rural District Council.

Medical Officer, Kettering Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, etc.

FREDERICK SAMUEL FIELDING PIPER, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

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## *also holds appointment of :*

Sanitary Inspector (temporary), Borough of Higham Ferrers.

**To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District of Rushden.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. MUXLOW AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my seventh and final report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the district for the year 1945.

The vital statistics are again satisfactory. The birth rate is the highest recorded since 1920, whilst the death rate shows an improvement on the previous year. Whilst the infant mortality rate is above that for the country it may be regarded as very satisfactory if the neonatal deaths are taken into account. The estimated population has returned to its pre-war level of some 15,000. The birth rate exceeded the death rate by 7.47 per thousand of population as compared with 5.10 in 1944.

The sanitary circumstances of the district have been well maintained, but attention is specially directed to the sewage disposal system. The supply of water was satisfactory and the scheme for the augmentation of the supply and improvements in distribution which the Water Board are going to undertake will be of immense benefit to the inhabitants, particularly those in the Court Estate. The progress in housing tends to be rather slow but definite headway is being made with the provision of housing accommodation. The work of the Sanitary Inspector continues to grow and the appointment of an additional Sanitary Inspector is now necessary.

The incidence of zymotic diseases gave no cause for anxiety. The mass miniature X-ray survey of the factory workers is a mile-stone in the history of preventive and social medicine unprecedented in the history of the town.

I regret to record that Mr. F. C. Causebrook, the Sanitary Inspectors' assistant, died whilst a prisoner-of-war in the hands of the Japanese. He will be remembered, by those members of the Council and Staff who knew him, as a young man of energy and promise whose cheerful personality was infectious. He served in the Royal Army Medical Corps as a Sergeant and was captured at the fall of Singapore.

My tenure of office with the Council has been a very pleasant one and I am deeply conscious of my indebtedness to the members of the present Council and their predecessors for the sustained support which I received from them at all times. I acknowledge also the willing assistance and advice which it has been my good fortune to enjoy from the executive officers during the past seven years. My especial thanks are due to my Sanitary Inspector, Mr. F. S. F. Piper, and the Surveyor, Mr. J. W. Lloyd during the period 1939-46.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. McCRACKEN, M.D., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

RUSHDEN.

30th July, 1946.



## SECTION A.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

**Area.** The area of the district is 3,777 acres.

**Population.** The Registrar-General has estimated the resident population for the mid-year 1945 to have been 14,070 persons. This is the lowest population estimate recorded since 1930, and may be partly accounted for by the number of persons who were still serving with the armed forces in 1945. The natural increase in population, the excess of births over deaths amounted to 106.

**Government Evacuation Scheme.** Not the least of the problems confronting the local authority and the householders in the town on the outbreak of war was the reception of mothers and young children who had been sent from the danger areas. Sociological and psychological factors made the task of those responsible for the administration of the scheme very difficult. The family—the basic unit of society—was broken up in the evacuation areas and gravely disturbed in the reception areas. Each social group has its own standards of living and behaviour, but under the scheme, different social classes were forced to live together. Mass migration of this character brought to light many cryptic aspects of social behaviour and medical problems unprecedented in the history of the country.

A survey of the available accommodation in the town showed that by raising the population to two persons per habitable room, 6,957 persons could be accommodated. The provisional allocation made by the Ministry of Health was 4,500 persons. The evacuation of the danger areas commenced on 1st September, 1939, when 2,134 persons were received and billeted in the town. The evacuee parties included 1,000 unaccompanied children, 100 teachers and voluntary helpers, whilst the remainder were mothers and pre-school children. The evacuees hailed from Walthamstow and Kings' Cross districts in London. During this primary evacuation the outstanding medical and social problem was the apparent absence of medical inspection and the cleansing of verminous children before leaving the evacuation areas. This factor, together with many cases of enuresis, had far reaching effects on the success of the scheme, on the social services in the reception areas and also on the emotional state of the evacuees and householders. When further evacuations took place from the East coast and later from the greater London area the hygienic conditions had improved as the result of previous experience. During the war, some 5,383 persons were at various times officially billeted in the town whilst, in addition, a number of evacuees found their own accommodation privately.

**Deaths.** The total number of deaths assigned to the district after adjustment for inward and outward transferable deaths by the Registrar-General was 176 as compared with 202 in 1944. The crude death rate based on the estimated population, was 12.57 per thousand, as compared 13.34 for 1944. The local death rates and number of deaths for the quinquennium 1941-45, together with those for the Administrative County and for the country as a whole, were as follows :

Year	Rushden				Standardised Death Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Recorded Rate	Rushden	Administrative County	England & Wales
1941	185	102	83	10.51	*	11.94†	12.90
1942	163	82	81	10.03	*	11.02†	11.60
1943	172	84	88	11.11	*	12.29†	12.10
1944	202	102	100	13.34	*	12.65†	11.60
1945	176	100	76	12.57	*	*	11.40

\* Not available.

† Recorded rate.

A list of the causes of death classified according to the International List of Causes of Death, 1938, is given in Table No. 1, page 23, whilst the history of some of the principal causes of death is shown in Table No. 2, page 24. Tuberculosis and respiratory diseases show some reduction in the mortality rate, whilst cancer and diseases of the heart and blood vessels show an increase. Cancer accounted for 13% and diseases of the circulatory system for 56% of the total deaths.

The cancer mortality rate (crude) per thousand of population for the district and also that for England and Wales for the period 1941-45 was as follows :

**Cancer Mortality, 1941-45.**

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Rushden ... ..	1.818	1.723	2.065	1.456	1.705
England and Wales	1.780	1.834	1.899	1.897	1.933*

\* *Provisional*

Progress in the reduction of cancer mortality has been tardy but it is hoped that the implementation of the Cancer Act, 1939, which was held in abeyance as the result of war-time conditions, will now become a powerful factor in reducing the ravages of this killing disease. The provisions of the Act are very wide and they are the responsibility of the County Council. The County Council have become partners in a scheme for the treatment of cancer together with Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Northampton County Borough. A printed report on 'A Cancer Service' has been issued by the Bucks, Berks and Oxon. Regional Hospitals Council which give details of a comprehensive scheme for out-patient and hospital treatment. The report states that the incidence of cancer patients who will require treatment is of the order of 4.2 persons per thousand of population. On this basis the number of persons who will require treatment in the district is about sixty. The success of a treatment scheme depends on the prompt recognition of the disease and its early treatment. The only practical way of estimating the size of the problem is by notification, since the chances of cure are increased according to the stage at which the disease is recognised and treated.

Regarding heart and circulatory diseases a wide field of preventive medicine waits to be explored so that invalidism may be reduced to a minimum.

**Births.** The number of live births assigned to the district was 282 as compared with 278 in 1944. The rate per thousand of population was 20.04 and is the highest rate recorded since 1920, and now approximates to that prevailing prior to the 1914-19 war. This rate is 3.94 in excess of that for the country as a whole. The trend of the birth rate, together with other vital statistics for 1897-1945, are given in Table No. 3, page 25.



The local birth rates, together with those for the Administrative County and the country for the period 1941-45, were as follows :

<b>Birth Rate, 1941-45.</b>						
		<b>1941</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>1945</b>
Rushden	... ..	10.90	15.45	18.14	18.36	20.04
Administrative County		13.51	16.66	17.91	20.07	
England and Wales		14.20	15.80	16.50	17.60	16.10

**Stillbirths.** The number of stillbirths registered was six (legitimate) as compared with nine in 1944. The rate per thousand total live and stillbirths was 20.83 as compared with 32.05 in the previous year. The rates per thousand total births for 1941-45, together with corresponding rates for England and Wales, were as follows :

<b>Stillbirth Rate, 1941-45.</b>						
		<b>1941</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>1945</b>
Rushden	... ..	44.54	19.54	47.45	32.05	20.80
England and Wales		34.80	33.20	30.10	27.70	

Further details of the rates for 1934-45 is given in Table No. 4, page 26, together with rates for illegitimacy and masculinity of birth.

**Illegitimate Births.** Twenty-seven illegitimate births (16 males, 11 females) were assigned to the town as compared with thirty-seven in 1944. This is equivalent to a rate of 95.74 and whilst this is an improvement on the 1944 figure, it is still much in excess of the pre-war rates.

**Maternal Mortality.** It is again very gratifying to record that no deaths were ascribed to puerperal causes or other conditions associated with childbirth. No deaths from puerperal causes have been recorded in the town since 1938.

**Infant Mortality.** The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was fourteen (9 males, 5 females). One male and two females were illegitimate. Eleven infants died within twenty-eight days of birth. Eight of these babies died from unavoidable causes and three from respiratory infections. Of the remaining three babies over a month old, one died from a congenital malformation, one from gastro-enteritis and one from Pink Disease. The total rates for 1941-45, together with the number of deaths recorded were :

<b>Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.</b>						
		<b>1941</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>1945</b>
Rushden	...	54.18(16)	23.90(6)	28.47(8)	53.90(15)	49.64(14)
Administrative						
County	...	48.10	34.50	40.40	20.07	
England and						
Wales	...	55.00	40.00	49.00	46.00	46.00

**Neonatal Mortality.** This sub-division of the infant mortality rate includes all infants who die within twenty-eight days of independent existence. Eleven of the fourteen babies who died in their first year of life were neonatal deaths. The rate per thousand related live births, the number of deaths together with the rate for England and Wales for 1941-45 were :

**Deaths under one month per 1,000 live births.**

	<b>1941</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>1945</b>
Rushden ...	24.63(5)	24.54(6)	21.30(6)	25.10(7)	39.00(11)
England and Wales	29.00	27.00	25.20	24.50	

Taking the gross infant mortality rate for the past two years, the figure is rather disappointing. However, if the unavoidable deaths are taken into account, the rate reflects favourably on the standard of child nurture and the general environmental conditions in the town.



## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

**Laboratory Services.** The laboratory work associated with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases is carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital. The annual cost of this service is five guineas.

**Diphtheria Antitoxin.** A supply of antitoxin continues to be maintained at the Council Offices in accordance with the provisions of the Diphtheria Antitoxin (Outside London) Order, 1919, and is available free of charge to medical practitioners for use in the town.

**Ambulance Services.** The Rushden and District Motor Ambulance Association maintains two motor ambulances, both of which are garaged at the Lightstrung Motor Company's garage in Church Street. Most of the work is carried out with a Ford V-8 ambulance which was purchased in 1943, whilst a Morris ambulance is maintained as a reserve vehicle. The ambulances made 306 journeys in 1945 as compared with 359 journeys in 1944. The approximate mileage covered during the year was 9,397 as against 11,611 in the previous year. Higham Ferrers Ambulance carried out some thirty-five journeys during the illness and holiday of the Transport Officer. The service is adequate for the needs of the town. Infectious disease cases are removed by the ambulance of the Joint Isolation Hospital, Wellingborough.

**Nursing in the Home.** The Rushden Nursing Association, which is affiliated to the Northamptonshire Nursing Association, employs three nurses, all of whom are State Registered Nurses and State Certified Midwives. The Nurses' Home is situated in Griffith Street (Tel. No.587). The area served by the association includes Higham Park, Newton Broms-hold, in addition to the town. The total number of confinements attended by the nurses as midwives was 34 and as maternity nurses, 116. In addition, they attended 117 general cases and made a total of 7,829 visits in 1945.

**Treatment Centres and Clinics.** The Child Welfare Centre, which is staffed by the County Council Health Department, meets at the Independent Wesleyan Church Schools in Queen Street every Wednesday afternoon. An antenatal clinic is also held at the same premises every Tuesday morning at 10 a.m.

A diphtheria immunisation clinic is held at the Alfred Street School on the first Saturday of each month at 9.45 a.m.

The Manfield Orthopædic Clinic which acts as a local out-patient department of the Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northampton, holds its clinic every alternate Friday at the Independent Wesleyan Church Schools.

**Hospitals.** COTTAGE HOSPITAL. Good use was made of the physiotherapy apparatus which was installed in 1944. The hospital is staffed by a physio-therapist from Northampton General Hospital and the work is supervised by the honorary medical and surgical staff from the hospital.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION. The Council are 'partners' in the Eastern Northamptonshire Joint Hospital Board who maintain an isolation hospital at Finedon Road, Wellingborough. In the Ministry of Health survey of 'The Hospital Services of the West Midlands Area' it is described as follows: 'The Wellingborough Isolation Hospital . . . is maintained by the Eastern Northamptonshire Joint Hospital Board for the districts of Wellingborough Urban and Rural, Higham Ferrers Borough, Irthlingborough Urban, Oundle Urban, Raunds Urban, Rushden Urban, Oundle and Thrapston Rural. There is a small administrative block, two ward blocks (one of semi-permanent construction) designed for 13 beds, and three temporary wooden huts in reserve, with the necessary out-buildings; total patients beds, 56. In 1938 there were 58 in-patients. The M.O.H. Wellingborough is the Medical Superintendent.' Regarding the future of isolation hospital accommodation in the County, the surveyors state: 'There are at present four hospitals for acute infectious diseases, namely at Northampton, Kettering, Wellingborough and Daventry; also three held in readiness for smallpox at Northampton, Kettering and Wellingborough. Both the Northampton and Kettering isolation hospitals are structurally satisfactory, and the smallpox hospital at the same places are good for their class.

Taking the long view, the surveyors advise that the Northampton Isolation Hospital should serve the whole County for acute infectious diseases; it has been found too large for the area hitherto served, and would meet the need if a sufficiency of single-bed wards was provided. Meantime the hospital at Kettering could continue to serve the industrial belt and the districts to the north, but those at Wellingborough and Daventry should be closed for infectious diseases as soon as possible.

For smallpox the surveyors favour separate accommodation at the general isolation hospital; they would not retain any hospital in the county exclusively for smallpox. The buildings of the present Northampton smallpox hospital, if they are found worth preserving, might be useful for another purpose on the understanding that, in face of a large outbreak of smallpox, it would have to be cleared and used for the duration of the emergency.'

The precept levied by the Joint Hospital Board was £454 for 1945.



## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

**Water Supply.** The water supply was sufficient in quantity during 1945 and the bacteriological standard was of a high order. The water was examined bacteriologically on 14 occasions and the reports showed that the water fell into Class 1 of the Ministry of Health's Classification for piped water supplies.

The consumption of water per head of population was :

		1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Domestic and Municipal						
Purposes ...	...	19.18	18.85	20.01	15.64	22.17 galls.
Trade Purposes	...	3.05	2.80	3.50	2.74	3.35 „
TOTAL	...	22.23	21.65	23.51	18.38	25.52 „

The rainfall for 1941-45 was :

			1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Rushden	...	...	31.21	22.85	18.72	25.00	22.10
Sywell	...	...	25.72	20.75	17.35	21.20	20.70

The Water Board have had their resources surveyed by Mr. Harold J. F. Gourley of Messrs. Binnie, Deacon, and Gourley and have approved and accepted a scheme for the provision of additional works. The scheme *inter alia* makes provision for an additional rising main of 12" diameter from Hardwater Crossing to Bedford Road ; additions to the filtering and pumping machinery at the Hardwater Crossing works ; an elevated service tower at Bedford Road and additional distributive mains in the town.

**Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage.** There are no material changes in the circumstances reported in 1938. The sewage works are maintained in a good state of repair and carefully managed by the Sewage Works Manager. With the growth of the town and the difficulties which have been experienced in the past during heavy rainfall, the time has now arrived when the whole of the sewers and the adequacy of the works be examined by a consulting engineer. The following are the details of the sewage dealt with at the works :

	<i>Filtered</i>	<i>Storm Water</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total ... ..	199,031,785	18,511,823	217,543,608 <i>gallons</i>
Daily Average ...	545,292	59,717	596,009 <i>gallons</i>
Maximum Daily Flow, 5th Feb.	814,500	1,090,144	1,931,644 <i>gallons</i>

**Closet Accommodation.** The circumstances remain similar to those reported in 1937.

**Disinfection.** Full details of the work carried out at the steam disinfectant are given in Table No. 7, page 27. Liquid disinfectants and soap are issued free by the Sanitary Inspector to households for concurrent and terminal disinfection purposes associated with infectious and notifiable diseases, including tuberculosis.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs.** No cases of infestation came to notice.

**Swimming Bath.** The open-air swimming bath continues to be maintained in a satisfactory state and bacteriological examination of the bath water showed that the filtration and chlorination plant functioned efficiently. During the season, 4,819 adults and 19,629 children paid for admission to the bath whilst in addition, there were forty adults and fifty-six children who held season tickets.

**Moveable Dwellings : Public Health Act, 1936, S.269.** No licences were granted.

**Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. Infestation Order, 1943.** Advice and assistance have been given by the Sanitary Inspector and three premises were cleared of rats.

**Public Cleansing.** There have been no changes in the method of collection. As the number of houses in the town increases an additional freighter will be required if household refuse is to be collected weekly. The number of loads and the weight of the refuse collected was :

Loads : 1,148                      Tons : 3,607

Further details of the sanitary inspections are given in the statistical section.



## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

The housing problem in the town remains acute and the 'live' applications for council houses amounted to over two hundred at the end of 1945. Whilst no permanent traditional houses were constructed progress was made on the preparation of the site for 120 houses on the estate adjoining Higham Road. The construction of the roads and sewers, etc., were commenced in June but the works had not been completed by the end of the year.

In order to alleviate the housing problem in the country, the Government decided to undertake the provision of approved types of temporary houses by prefabrication in factories. The Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Act, 1944, made provision that the temporary houses should be provided and owned by the Government and erected on sites acquired and developed by local authorities. The Council were allocated fifty prefabricated bungalows of the Uni-Seco type. The bungalows are of a temporary character and are stated to have a life of ten years. The site chosen was land adjoining Park Road which was laid out after much negotiation with the Ministry of Health, on a density of 12 houses per acre. This area is reserved in the town planning scheme as a public open space and it will revert to that use when the temporary houses are removed. The delivery of the bungalows was exceedingly slow and by the end of 1945, twelve 'hulls' had been delivered on the prepared site; six of which were erected but no internal fittings had been received.

The usual statistical details so far as they are available, are given in Table No. 10, page 29.

## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**Milk Supply.** Samples of Milk taken during the course of delivery to the consumers have been submitted at regular intervals to the County Laboratory for examination as to cleanliness and keeping quality. The samples are submitted to a standardised methylene blue test to determine if the milk will be sufficiently fresh to be drinkable for some 24 hours after delivery to the consumer. The number of samples so submitted and the classification of the results were :

<i>Classification.</i>					<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Good	...	...	...	...	64	62
Moderate	...	...	...	...	21	21
Bad	...	...	...	...	18	17
Total					103	—

The results of the tests showed that 62% of samples conformed to the prescribed test for accredited milk and in general the results were similar to those for 1944. The classification of the results is arbitrary and based on a County standard, since there are no prescribed tests for the bacteriological cleanliness and keeping quality of non-designated milk. Further details of the results of the tests are given in Table No. 11, page 30.

**Food Premises.** The Sanitary Inspector made the following visits to food premises :

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	3
Grocery Stores	...	...	...	20
Fish Shops	...	...	...	5
Other food premises	...	...	...	3

Details of the unfit food surrendered is given in Table No. 12, page 30. The total weight of food (other than meat) found to be unfit was 16 cwts. as compared with 14 cwts. in 1944. The need for official certificates of condemnation for the replacement of unfit food has resulted in a complete ascertainment of any unfit food held in the shops in the town.

**Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940.** The Sanitary Inspector has continued to devote much of his time to the work of meat inspection at the Rushden Industrial Co-operative Society's slaughterhouse in Bedford Road, which is controlled by the Ministry of Food. This work of inspection is meticulously carried out and the completion of certificates for condemned meat and offals, which state precisely the diseased condition for which the meat, etc., is condemned, has added additional detailed work to the Inspector. The Inspector made 610 visits to the slaughterhouse and inspected a total of 14,528 carcasses as compared with 591 visits and 16,584 carcasses inspected in 1944. In addition to condemning some 56 tons of meat and offals he condemned some 9 cwts. of canned and other preserved meats which were deposited at the slaughterhouse. This rigid control of the meat supply is one of the best public health measures which has been evolved during the war and its continuation in principle have much to commend it as a permanent function of a local authority health department. A summary of the work carried out by the Inspector and his assistant is given in Tables Nos. 12-13, pages 30-31.



## SECTION F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**Smallpox.** No cases were notified. One contact from overseas was kept under surveillance.

**Scarlet fever.** Thirty-six cases were notified during the year as compared with twenty in 1944. Eight cases were notified in April whilst the remainder were evenly distributed throughout the year. Nine cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital at Wellingborough. The cases continue to be of mild clinical type and no deaths occurred. The incidence of notifications amounted to 2.55 per thousand of population as compared with a rate of 1.89 for England and Wales.

**Diphtheria.** One case was notified in a female aged 19 years who had not been immunised. Prior to admission to hospital, the patient received 20,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin. The causal organism was *C. diphtheriæ mitis*. Recovery took place.

**Diphtheria Prophylaxis.** The arrangements described in the Annual Reports for 1939-42 continued to function satisfactorily. The following table gives details of the progress of immunisation amongst the child population as at December 31st.

#### Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31 December, 1945

Age at 31.12.45 i.e. Born in Year ...	<i>Under</i> 1 1945	1 1944	2 1943	3 1942	4 1941	5 to 9 1936-1940	10 to 14 1931-1935	<i>Total</i> <i>under 15</i>
Number <i>Immunised</i>	—	166	206	174	155	873	834	2408
Estimated mid-year population 1945	1250					2130		

The above statistics take no account of children immunised by private arrangement. An immunisation clinic is held by the County Council Health Department at Alfred Street School on the first Saturday of each month at 9.45 a.m.



**Measles.** A total of 249 cases were notified. The anticipated outbreak became manifest in the town in March, reached its peak in April and thereafter rapidly diminished. Of the total notifications 232 occurred in the period March to May. The incidence of notifications in the town amounted to 17.67 per thousand of population as compared with 11.67 for England and Wales. No deaths were ascribed to this disease. A detailed analysis of the age and sex incidence is given in Table No. 14, page 31, together with similar details for Whooping Cough.

**Pertussis (Whooping Cough).** Only eleven cases were notified as compared with 123 in 1944. The infections occurred during the first and last quarters of the year. The disease continues to be of mild clinical type and no deaths were recorded. The following are the details of the cases of measles and whooping cough notified during the quinquennium 1941-45.

**Number of Cases Notified, 1941-45.**

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Measles ... ..	140	8	502	50	250
Whooping Cough ...	119	42	72	123	11

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** Notifications under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939, are transmitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. Two cases were notified in the town as compared with one in 1944. Recovery took place.

**Pneumonia.** Thirty cases of ' pneumonia ' were notified as compared with seventy-five in the previous year. This disease was certified as the primary cause of death in five cases. The case morbidity rate for the town was 2.13 per thousand as compared with 0.87 for England and Wales.

**Erysipelas.** Ten cases were notified as compared with seven in 1944. Nine of the cases occurred in persons over thirty-five years of age. The case rate for the district was 0.71 per thousand of population as compared with 0.25 for the country as a whole.

**Dysentery.** Four sporadic cases were notified as compared with three cases in 1944. The causal organism was again *B. dysenteriae* Sonne.

**Tuberculosis.** No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis) during 1945.

There were thirty-one new cases of tuberculosis notified as compared with seventeen in 1944. Twenty-six cases (15 males, 11 females) had pulmonary infections, and five (4 males, 1 female) had non-pulmonary lesion. Of the latter, two had cervical adenitis, one tabes mesenterica, one had a joint infection and in the remaining cases the infection involved the urogenital tract. One female aged fifty-four years was notified posthumously.

The number of new cases (all forms) notified during the past five years were as follows :

1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
21	20	18	17	31

The mortality during the corresponding period was :

**1941-45.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tuberculosis—all forms</i>			<i>Rate (crude) per 1,000 of population</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rushden</i>	<i>County</i>
1941	10	4	14	0.79	0.50
1942	4	4	8	0.49	0.49
1943	2	3	5	0.32	0.50
1944	4	7	11	0.72	0.62
1945	5	1	6	0.43	

The mortality from tuberculosis shows a downward trend and the rate of 0.43 may be regarded as satisfactory. The number of cases on the tuberculosis register at the end of 1944 was 114. Ten Rushden patients were admitted to the Rushden House Sanitorium and fourteen were discharged during the year.

**Mass Miniature Radiography.** A survey of the Boot and Shoe industry was carried out by the County Council. The results of this survey are reflected, to some degree, in the increased number of notifications during the year. It is not without interest that all the cases of pulmonary infection notified were made during the period immediately following the survey. Although full details of the survey have not, as yet, been published, it is understood that 5,019 persons were examined and that of the number of workers who were invited to attend for examination, some 84 per cent. accepted. This is a very encouraging response to a voluntary effort and augers well for future mass health surveys. In considering the number of notifications for the year, it should be made clear that the number notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis does not necessarily give the total incidence of tuberculous infection



amongst those who were examined, since cases are only notified if, in the opinion of the medical practitioner, they are actually suffering from the disease *per se*. Until such times as full statistical details are available, the question of the incidence of tuberculosis in the Boot and Shoe trade must be regarded as *sub judice*, and no more should be read into the figures quoted above than their face value.

As more and more people have regular medical examinations, doctors will be able to discover those carriers of tuberculosis who have the disease without knowing it and the control of all such cases through modern medical methods and education will eventually reduce invalidism and the death rate from 'The Captain of the Men of Death'.

**Tuberculosis After-Care.** The Rushden Tuberculosis After-Care Committee which is well supported in the district, continued to carry out a sustained effort in assisting and educating the tuberculous patients in the town. In addition, the committee now carry out after-care work in the village of Wymington in conjunction with the Bedfordshire County Council. The committee carried out publicity work in connection with the mass miniature radiography survey and much of the success of the survey can be attributed to the zeal with which the members of the committee undertook publicity, by letter poster, cinema film and personal contact. The expenditure on grants to patients amounted to £465, which is the largest sum expended by the committee since its inception in 1930. The grants take the form of 14 pints of milk per week and a grocery voucher for 12/6 per month per patient. Any tuberculous patient in the town may, with confidence, look to the members of the visiting committee for advice and assistance which is freely given by men and women who have the needs of the patients at heart.

## SECTION G.

### HEALTH EDUCATION.

I have continued to give lectures to various organisations on health problems from the preventive and social medical point of view. Much remains in the sphere of health education to be accomplished throughout the country. If the community is to derive the fullest benefits from the comprehensive health service which has been propounded by the Government, it is essential that all ages be educated according to their mental age. The type of lecture which is popular and in demand at the moment is related to the rather sensational class of medical subject but, as the laity become more accustomed to hearing and reading about disease and its prevention, the pendulum will swing towards such conditions as tuberculosis, diabetes, heart disease, infantile paralysis, rheumatism, cancer, etc. A wide field of educational activity is awaiting initiation and, in this sphere, local authorities have a large part to play.

The following talks and lectures were given in 1945 :

<i>Month</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Approximate Attendance</i>
January	Rushden First Aid Post (Men)	' Shadow on the Land '	40
	Higham Ferrers, St. John Nursing Division	Applied Hygiene	16
February	Nene Valley Division, Girls' Life Brigade	' What Every Citizen Ought to Know '	45
	Wellingborough Youth Organisation	Preventive and Social Medicine	30
	Wellingborough Youth Organisation	Social Biology	70
	Wellingborough Youth Organisation	Venereal Diseases	70
	Wellingborough, St. John Ambulance Brigade	Brains Trust	30
October	Women's Land Army Hostel, Daventry	Venereal Diseases	32
December	Women's Land Army Hostel, Whittlebury	Venereal Diseases	20

The Council made a grant of four guineas to the Central Council for Health Education for 1945-46.



# SECTION H.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

### CAUSES OF DEATH, 1945.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	3	1	4
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	2	—	2
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	1	—	1
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
11.	Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
12.	Acute infective encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M)	...	...	...	—	—	—
	uterus (F)	...	...	...	2	—	2
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	2	1	3
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	—	5	5
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	12	2	14
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2	2	4
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	11	15	26
19.	Heart disease	...	...	...	38	31	69
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	4	2	6
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	2	2
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	1	5
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	1	1	2
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	—	—	—
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	1	—	1
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	—	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	2	1	3
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	1	1	2
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	1	2	3
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury and infantile diseases	...	...	...	4	2	6
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	—	—	—
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	—	—	—
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	1	2	3
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	8	4	12
ALL CAUSES					100	76	176

TABLE NO. 2.

## DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES, 1929-1945.

Year	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer		Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels		Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1929	—	—	12	0.85	21	1.49	39	2.76	9	0.64
1930	1	0.08	7	0.49	11	0.78	38	2.71	16	1.14
1931	—	—	10	0.70	17	1.18	47	3.29	23	1.61
1932	1	0.07	10	0.70	10	0.70	48	3.37	18	1.26
1933	2	0.13	14	0.97	20	1.39	53	3.69	9	0.62
1934	1	0.07	10	0.69	22	1.52	81	5.62	9	0.62
1935	6	0.41	5	0.34	16	1.09	51	3.50	12	0.82
1936	3	0.20	9	0.61	18	1.22	66	4.47	12	0.81
1937	—	—	4	0.26	21	1.41	68	4.56	10	0.67
1938	—	—	10	0.66	23	1.52	69	4.57	7	0.46
1939	1	0.06	11	0.70	23	1.46	57	3.63	9	0.57
1940	3	0.17	10	0.60	32	1.92	78	4.69	23	1.38
1941	1	0.06	13	0.52	32	1.81	79	4.48	26	1.47
1942	1	0.06	7	0.43	28	1.72	72	4.42	13	0.80
1943	—	—	5	0.32	32	2.00	51	3.29	20	1.29
1944	4	0.26	7	0.46	22	1.45	101	6.66	22	1.45
1945	2	0.14	4	0.28	24	1.76	101	7.17	9	0.63

TABLE No. 3.

## DEATH AND BIRTH RATES FOR 1897-1945.

Year	Estimated Population mid-year	Nett Births		Nett Deaths belonging to District			
		No.	Rate per 1,000	Under 1 year		At all Ages	
				No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
1897	10,950	393	35.8	59	150.1	164	15.0
1898	12,000	443	36.9	85	184.0	192	16.0
1899	12,245	463	37.8	49	105.8	145	11.8
1900	14,359	434	30.2	65	149.0	153	10.6
1901	12,453	424	33.6	46	108.4	123	9.7
1902	12,961	407	31.4	50	122.8	133	10.2
1903	13,337	404	30.2	37	91.5	139	10.4
1904	13,713	387	28.2	46	118.8	162	11.8
1905	14,089	328	23.2	36	109.7	119	8.4
1906	14,190	351	24.7	40	113.9	122	8.5
1907	14,816	315	21.2	25	79.3	131	8.1
1908	15,192	310	20.4	35	112.9	122	8.0
1909	15,817	284	17.9	31	109.1	130	8.2
1910	16,442	278	16.9	20	71.9	128	7.7
1911	13,377	281	21.0	29	103.2	130	9.7
1912	13,658	287	21.0	24	83.6	121	8.8
1913	13,752	237	17.2	19	80.1	118	8.7
1914	13,915	246	17.6	18	73.1	124	8.9
1915	13,787	277	19.9	30	108.3	145	10.5
1916	13,531*	256	17.3	15	58.5	138	10.1
1917	12,315*	200	14.5	12	60.0	123	9.9
	13,728†						
	14,722†						
1918	12,900*	158	12.7	8	43.2	129	10.0
	14,454†						
1919	13,850*	206	14.2	27	131.0	153	11.0
	14,428†						
1920	14,402	328	22.7	24	73.1	133	9.2
1921	13,720	273	19.8	22	80.5	147	10.7
1922	13,740	247	17.9	19	76.9	132	9.6
1923	13,790	243	17.6	12	49.3	131	9.4
1924	13,750	198	14.4	11	55.5	135	9.8
1925	13,780	211	15.3	13	61.6	138	10.0
1926	13,520	208	15.3	6	28.8	131	9.7
1927	13,550	174	12.8	10	57.4	139	10.2
1928	13,650	174	12.0	10	57.4	146	10.6
1929	14,020	174	12.4	9	51.7	127	9.0
1930	14,020	191	13.6	7	36.6	121	8.6
1931	14,280	161	11.3	8	49.7	154	10.8
1932	14,240	170	11.9	10	58.8	142	9.9
1933	14,370	168	11.7	7	47.6	159	11.1
1934	14,410	161	11.2	8	49.7	180	12.5
1935	14,550	176	12.1	15	85.2	155	10.7
1936	14,740	182	12.3	5	27.5	167	11.3
1937	14,890	191	12.9	6	31.4	155	10.4
1938	15,090	192	12.7	6	31.3	160	10.6
1939	15,690*	225	14.2	6	26.7	152	9.7
	15,200†						
1940	16,580	200	12.4	16	77.7	233	14.1
1941	17,600	193	10.9	11	54.1	185	10.5
1942	16,250	251	15.5	6	23.9	163	10.0
1943	15,490	281	18.1	8	28.4	172	11.1
1944	15,140	278	18.4	15	53.9	202	13.3
1945	14,070	282	20.0	14	49.6	176	12.6

(\*) Estimated population for calculation of Birth Rates.

(†) Estimated population for calculation of Death Rates.



TABLE No. 4.

**COMPARISON OF STILLBIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS  
AND MASCULINITY OF BIRTH.  
1934-45.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Stillbirths per 1,000.</i>		<i>Illegitimate births per 1,000 live births.</i>	<i>Male births per 1,000 live female births.</i>
	<i>Population of all ages.</i>	<i>Total births (live and still).</i>		
1934	0.55	47.32	49.69	1038
1935	0.76	58.83	39.77	934
1936	0.27	21.51	54.94	1166
1937	0.27	20.51	26.18	1010
1938	0.26	20.41	52.30	1087
1939	0.51	34.34	48.89	1008
1940	0.42	33.89	25.00	923
1941	0.51	44.54	56.99	1144
1942	0.31	19.54	75.70	1002
1943	0.89	47.45	53.46	1006
1944	0.55	32.05	133.09	1122
1945	0.21	20.83	95.74	1389

TABLE No. 5.

**CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.**

<i>Causes of Death</i>					<i>Age in Weeks</i>					<i>Total</i>
					—1	—2	—3	—4	5.52	
I.	Congenital malformations	...			1	—	—	—	1	2
II.	Diseases of Early Infancy—									
	Congenital debility and icterus				—	—	—	—	—	—
	Premature birth	...	...		5	1	—	—	—	6
	Injury at birth	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
	Atelectasis	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Others	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.	Diseases of Respiratory system				1	1	—	1	—	3
IV.	Diseases of Digestive system	...			—	—	—	—	1	1
V.	Diseases of Nervous system	...			—	—	—	—	—	—
VI.	Tuberculous diseases	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.	Infectious diseases	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.	Syphilis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX.	Overlaying	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.	Other Violence	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.	All other causes	...	...		—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS					8	2	—	1	3	14

TABLE No. 6.

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS BY THE  
SANITARY INSPECTOR.**

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	111
Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	91
Dairies inspected	...	...	...	...	2
Cowsheds inspected	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	...	1
Petroleum stores inspected	...	...	...	...	1
Factories inspected	...	...	...	...	3
Premises for Voluntary Improvement inspected	...	...	...	...	19
Other Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	37
Secondary inspections	...	...	...	...	122

**Infectious Diseases, etc., Inspections.**

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	26
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1
Smallpox (inter-contacts)	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE No. 7.

**DISINFECTIONS, Etc.**

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.**

**Rooms.**

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	25
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	8
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	...	11
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	43

**Articles.**

Beds	...	...	...	...	99
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	...	220
Articles of bedding	...	...	...	...	298
Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	348
Household articles	...	...	...	...	4
Books	...	...	...	...	10

**Articles destroyed.**

Beds	...	...	...	...	9
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	...	14
Articles of bedding	...	...	...	...	2
Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	30

**CIVIL DEFENCE, FIRE WATCHING, Etc.**

**Articles**

Beds	...	...	...	...	12
Pillows	...	...	...	...	7
Blankets	...	...	...	...	108

**GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.**

**Articles.**

Beds	...	...	...	...	78
Pillows	...	...	...	...	82
Blankets	...	...	...	...	274

**DISINFESTATIONS FROM VERMIN.**

Rooms	...	...	...	...	26
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TABLE No. 8.

**DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR.**

Internal walls repaired	...	...	...	8
Roofs and gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	13
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	3
Rain water pipes reconstructed	...	...	...	3
Windows formed to open and repaired	...	...	...	17
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	1
Rooms renovated	...	...	...	16
Passages and staircases renovated	...	...	...	1
Staircases repaired and made safe	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	2
Wood floors repaired	...	...	...	5
Skirting boards repaired	...	...	...	1
New wood floors constructed	...	...	...	6
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	9
Firegrates repaired	...	...	...	2
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	1
Obstructions removed from drains	...	...	...	39
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	1
Vent pipes repaired	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	3
Drains repaired	...	...	...	6
Shallow wells reconditioned	...	...	...	1
Water-closets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	13
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	5
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	1
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	2
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	2
Damp walls rendered dry	...	...	...	3
Dampcourses inserted in dwelling-houses	...	...	...	4
Washing and cooking facilities provided	...	...	...	1
Sanitary ashbins provided	...	...	...	132
Dangerous buildings demolished	...	...	...	2
Dangerous buildings part reconstructed	...	...	...	2
Walls and ceilings of cowsheds limewashed	...	...	...	2
Walls and ceilings of dairies limewashed	...	...	...	1
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	1
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	4
<b>Factories</b> —Sanitary accommodation. Intervening spaces				
constructed	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences repaired	...	...	...	3

TABLE No. 9.

**VOLUNTARY IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1945.**

Outhouses converted into bathrooms	...	...	2
Pedestal water-closet pans and flushing cisterns erected			
in bathrooms or cubicles	...	...	14
Lavatory basins fixed	...	...	9
Baths fixed	...	...	8
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	13
Drains constructed	...	...	27
Internal water-closets constructed	...	...	3
Soil and ventilating pipes erected	...	...	9
Gullies constructed	...	...	10
Rooms converted into bathrooms	...	...	5
Earth closets removed and converted to water-closets	...	...	1
Connections made to public sewer	...	...	1
Drainage filtration systems reconstructed	...	...	1
Tipper closets removed	...	...	1
Water-closets reconstructed	...	...	2
Sink and waste pipes fixed	...	...	2

**RATS AND MICE (DESTR.) ACT.**

Premises cleared of rats	...	...	...	3
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TABLE No. 10.

## HOUSING.

**1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year—**

1.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	125
	(b)	Inspections made for the purpose ... ..	290
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Reg. 1925/32 ... ..	35
	(b)	Inspections made for the purpose ... ..	70
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	1
4.		Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those under preceding (subhead) not in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	35

**2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice—**

Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of action by Local Authority or Officers—

Housing Act	...	...	...	...	30
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	51

**3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—***A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1936.*

1.		Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	1
2.		Dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notice—	
	(a)	By owners ... ..	1
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—

*B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—*

1.		Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	—
2.		Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice—	
	(a)	By owners ... ..	—
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—

*C. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

1.		Dwelling-houses in respect of Demolition Order ... ..	—
		Dwelling-houses demolished ... ..	—

*D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

1.		Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	—
2.		Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined ... ..	—

**4. Housing Act, 1936—Part 4—Overcrowding—**

(a)	1.	Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded ... ..	—
	2.	Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	—
	3.	Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	—
(b)		Number of cases of overcrowding reported ... ..	—
(c)	1.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved ... ..	—
	2.	Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	—

TABLE No. 11.

**SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS  
OF CLEANLINESS.**

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Mod.</i>	<i>Bad</i>
February	...	...	13	8	3	2
March	...	...	6	5	—	1
April	...	...	12	7	—	5
May	...	...	12	10	2	—
June	...	...	12	8	3	1
August	...	...	12	5	1	6
September	...	...	12	8	4	—
October	...	...	12	6	4	2
November	...	...	12	7	4	1
Total			103	64	21	18

TABLE No. 12.

**FOODS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.**

Tins of canned meat	...	...	...	...	85
Tins of canned fish	...	...	...	...	78
Tins of canned vegetables	...	...	...	...	64
Tins of canned milk	...	...	...	...	67
Tins of canned soup	...	...	...	...	3
Tins of canned jam	...	...	...	...	5
Quantities of margarine	...	...	...	...	1
Quantities of Cheese	...	...	...	...	3
Quantities of Bacon	...	...	...	...	2
Boxes of Sultanas	...	...	...	...	3
Boxes of Peaches	...	...	...	...	1
Boxes of Raisins	...	...	...	...	2
Boxes of Dates	...	...	...	...	4
Boxes of Pork Sausage	...	...	...	...	1
Boxes of wet fish	...	...	...	...	14
Total weight	...	16cwts.	2qrs.	15lbs.	

TABLE No. 13.

**CARCASES INSPECTED.**

Oxen	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	786
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,374
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,168
Total				...	...	...	14,528
Number of visits to the Abattoir				...	...	...	610
Total weight of meat found for human consumption—				...	56tons	7cwts, 0qrs.	9lbs.
<i>Also condemned at the Abattoir—</i>					<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
A quantity of canned corned beef weighing					7	1	27½
A quantity of frozen pork weighing				...	2	0	26
Total weight				...	9	2	25½

TABLE No. 14.

**MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.**  
**AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.**

<i>Age Periods</i>			<i>Measles</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>	
			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
— 6 months	...		2	2	—	—
—12 "	...		7	6	1	—
—18 "	...		6	4	—	1
— 2 years	...		14	8	1	2
—2½ "	...		1	5	—	—
— 3 "	...		17	11	2	1
— 4 "	...		22	18	—	1
— 5 "	...		34	30	1	1
—10 "	...		31	24	—	—
—15 "	...		1	3	—	—
15 "+	...		—	3	—	—
ALL AGES	...	...	135	114	5	6
TOTALS	...	...	249		11	



TABLE No. 15.

**BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF  
MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES FOR RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT AND ENGLAND  
AND WALES. 1945.**

				<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Rushden</i>
Live Births	...	...	...	16.10	20.04
Stillbirths	...	...	...	0.46	0.21
<b>Deaths</b>					
All Causes	...	...	...	11.40	12.57
Typhoid	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.02	0.00
Influenza	...	...	...	0.08	0.00
Measles	...	...	...	0.02	0.00
Deaths under one year	...	...	...	46.00	49.64
<b>Notifications.</b>					
Typhoid	...	...	...	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	0.05	0.00
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	1.89	2.55
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1.64	0.78
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.46	0.07
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0.25	0.71
Measles	...	...	...	11.67	17.76
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0.87	2.13

TABLE No. 16.

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

*(Other than Tuberculosis). 1945.*

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	3	2	5	8	4	2	4	2	1	1	—	4	36
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	4	—	5	5	1	3	—	1	—	2	5	4	30
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	10
Dysentery ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	3	—	37	148	46	7	3	2	1	—	1	1	249
Whooping cough	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	11
TOTALS ...	12	5	52	163	53	14	9	8	2	4	9	12	343

TABLE No. 17.

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.  
(Other than Tuberculosis). 1945.

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	3	6	11	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	36	9	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Pneumonia ...	1	1	2	3	2	4	—	1	—	6	6	4	30	—	5
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	5	1	10	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Measles ...	17	32	34	40	64	55	4	1	2	—	—	—	249	—	—
Whooping cough	1	4	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
TOTALS ...	20	37	42	51	79	72	9	3	7	7	11	5	343	10	5

TABLE No. 18.

NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1945.

<i>Age Periods</i>	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—25	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
—35	—	5	—	1	2	1	—	—
—45	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
—55	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	15	11	4	1	3	1	2	—







